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Plans Reportedly Captured

Wilson Outlines IRA Plot To Seize Areas in Belfast

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON, May 13 (NYT).—The British government announced today that it had uncovered a plot by the Irish Republican Army for an extended campaign of terror designed to take over key areas of Belfast.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson said in the House of Commons that the plans seized by security forces in Belfast included orders to IRA commanders, maps, a draft proclamation to Ulster's population and the targets, including television stations and newspaper offices.

"An apparent IRA operation of potentially great danger has been brought to light," he said.

It was an unusual announcement by the government here, which often has left such disclosures to the army and police headquarters in Belfast. But Mr. Wilson, who said he had no doubts about the authenticity of the plans, decided on the disclosure in an apparent effort to dramatize the problems faced by the government in trying to bring peace to the British province.

He said, for example, that he would like to see the documents made public in other countries "where Britain's record, under successive governments, has not been fully understood." This was an implied reference to the United States, where Irish Roman Catholic groups have contributed funds to the IRA and where there has been some criticism of British policy in Ulster.

The British are under renewed criticism for some abuses by British soldiers in handling IRA prisoners and suspects being held without trial.

In Norway, the European Commission of Human Rights of the Council of Europe has been hearing evidence on the behavior of the security forces in Ulster. The charges against the British now being investigated by the commission's 15 eminent international lawyers were brought by the Republic of Ireland.

The documents revealed by Mr. Wilson today apparently were found in a raid Friday on the apartment in Belfast of Brendan Hughes, the Belfast leader of the Provisional wing of the IRA, who was arrested. One of his key aides was also arrested and arms and ammunition were later seized in raids on apartments nearby.

Mr. Wilson said the goal of the plot was to "frustrate political advance and reduce the flagging fortunes" of the IRA. The outlawed terrorists, who are fighting for the unification of the predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic, which is mostly Catholic, are also struggling to sabotage the new political arrangement in Ulster for sharing power between Catholics and Protestants.

According to Mr. Wilson, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Lisbon Leader Warns Foes of Africa Truce

BEIRA, Mozambique, May 13 (Reuters).—Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, defense chief in Portugal's new junta, ended a peace mission in Mozambique today by warning rival political groups not to hamper efforts for a truce with guerrillas who are seeking independence. Gen. Gomes left for another troubled Portuguese territory, Angola, to see the way back to Lisbon.

Meanwhile, in Algiers, spokesmen for guerrillas in a third African territory under Lisbon rule, Portuguese Guinea, said that they were willing to negotiate with the new junta if it granted independence to other African holdings, and recognized the independence that the guerrillas proclaimed last September for Portuguese Guinea, which they call Guinea-Bissau.

The statement by the executive committee of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) said that PAIGC had always called for negotiations for a peaceful settlement of its 11-year-old conflict.

As a precondition for negotiating with the junta, it demanded not only Portuguese recognition of Guinea-Bissau, but also the right of its people, of the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and Angola to self-determination. And it demanded that the junta's armed forces in Guinea-Bissau end all operations against the people there.

The statement released in Algiers was dated May 6 with the notation that it had been issued then in a Guinea-Bissau province by PAIGC, which claims control of three-quarters of Portuguese Guinea's territory.

"Africanization" Policy

Since the May 6 date attributed to the statement, the Lisbon junta's representative in the territory has proclaimed a policy of "real and genuine decolonization" through the "Africanization of Guinea," with Africans being promoted to key jobs in the territory.

Gen. Costa Gomes, considered the No. 2 man in the junta which took power April 25 and instituted a conciliatory attitude toward African rebels, spent three days in Mozambique. His last stop, here in Beira, a port which is the territory's second largest city, was marked by violence by both whites and blacks.

Before his arrival by plane from northern Mozambique last evening, blacks reportedly beat up some whites and other violence was avoided only by the intervention of police and soldiers. Blacks stoned cars and raced through streets in an outburst after a political rally in an African neighborhood. A large sign in the crowd proclaimed: "Mozambique is Ours and We Will Defend It to the Last Man."

The general made his way through the airport without incident (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Gap in Public, Reported Sick, Not in Disfavor

SAIGON, May 13.—A private communication from diplomatic sources in Hanoi has confirmed that North Vietnamese Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, who is about 62, received medical treatment in the Soviet Union recently. It was indicated that he has not totally recovered from a serious ailment.

Gen. Giap dropped from public view about six months ago. After reportedly returning from Moscow early this month, he reappeared in public last Tuesday at Hanoi ceremonies commemorating his 1954 defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu.

There has been no explanation in Hanoi of his disappearance from public view. Nor has there been any public indication that his influence has waned, except for the recent promotion of Van Tien Dung, army chief of staff, to four-star general. Previously, Gen. Giap had been the only North Vietnamese with that rank.

At last week's ceremony, Gen. Giap appeared to have lost about 15 pounds and did not seem robust. It was reported. Before his Soviet trip, he had looked slightly overweight, it was said.

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Many Marchers Protest Tax Plan In Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, May 13 (UPI).—In a rare anti-government demonstration, tens of thousands of workers today staged walkouts and a mass meeting outside parliament to demand the resignation of Premier Poul Hartung's Liberal minority government because of its economic policies.

Parliamentary sources said today that a new tax bill proposal, which the workers were protesting, would probably be passed by the Folketing tomorrow, enabling the government to remain in office.

Trade union and management spokesmen said that more than 30,000 workers, representing a broad spectrum of the country's industry, staged the latest strikes throughout the nation to protest the tax bill.

According to police, about 40,000 workers marched on the parliament building at 1 p.m. shouting "Hartung out, Hartung out." The Communist party, which sponsored the strike actions, said that there were 60,000 demonstrators. There were no incidents.

The tax proposal, introduced in the Folketing on Thursday, will cut direct income taxes by about 17 percent, but raise prices and sales taxes on numerous items, including tobacco, alcohol, automobiles, gasoline, electricity and household appliances by about 30 percent.

Mr. Hartung's government planned to resign Friday after four opposition parties with a majority in the Folketing threatened to reject the tax proposals. However, after Mr. Hartung won a motion of confidence, debate on the tax package was delayed until tomorrow.



Pro-divorce voters in Rome wave banners and demonstrate in celebration of victory against repealing of the law.

Gap Now 'a Few Kilometers'

Kissinger's Mediation Enters Crucial Stage

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, May 13 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East mediation effort entered an apparently crucial phase today as senior American officials reported that Israeli and Syrian differences over a new demarcation line had been reduced to "a few kilometers" in the latest discussions.

Although they were clearly encouraged by this narrowing of the gap, the officials cautioned that they were still not sure that a comprehensive troop-separation agreement could be achieved in the current round of talks.

The next 24 to 48 hours, the officials said, would probably prove decisive.

If a full agreement proves impossible, they added, the talks would be either suspended for a few weeks or continued on a technical level. A complete breakdown is now regarded by both American and Israeli officials as most unlikely.

Mr. Kissinger met for more than four hours with Israeli officials today in two sessions before and after a special meeting of the Israeli cabinet.

He is expected to go to Damascus tomorrow for talks with the Syrian leadership and return here tomorrow night.

Speaking with newsmen this evening, a senior official with the Kissinger party said that the United States had never proposed to Israel that it abandon any of the 17 civilian settlements it has established on the occupied Golan Heights. Three of the kibbutzim are within a few miles of the 1967 cease-fire line and their fate has become a major political issue here.

The official said that the United States understood, and Syria tacitly accepted, the fact that it would be "politically unthinkable" for an Israeli government to abandon any of the settlements at this point.

As a result, the official said, the three settlements closest to the cease-fire line constituted the "outer limits" to which the Israelis could be expected to withdraw.

He left newsmen with the impression that the two sides were very close to agreement on a demarcation line that would differ only slightly from the cease-fire line that went into effect after the 1967 war.

Israel reportedly has agreed to "straighten out" that line in Syria's favor in several spots. In exchange for the right to retain at least one of its positions on Mount Hermon.

The American official also said that while formal agreement had been reached on no part of the proposed troop-separation pact, "broad areas" of understanding had emerged from the negotiations. These are understood to include the following:

- The establishment of a demilitarized zone between the two front lines. The principle has been agreed upon, but the width of the zone has not.
- United Nations supervision. A UN presence has been agreed upon, but the exact size and role of the force has not.
- The creation of "limited-forces zones" on either side of the demilitarized zone. Both sides favor such zones, in which the number of troops and type of equipment would be limited, but differences remain on the details, including how deep the zones should be.

The officials also conceded that the United States had expressed its willingness to both sides to assist in the supervision of the agreement.

The question of the Israeli settlements on the Golan has become an increasingly sensitive one here as the negotiations have continued. Protests, demonstrations and hunger strikes have been staged on a daily basis outside the premier's office. A noisy group of placard-waving opponents of withdrawal greeted Mr. Kissinger tonight as he emerged from his second meeting with the government's negotiating team.

White House Optimistic

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI).—President Nixon studied cables from Mr. Kissinger today and the White House expressed hope for an agreement on a Syria-Israel cease-fire.

Blow to Church, Parties

Italians Vote to Retain Divorce Law, 59%-41%

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 13 (NYT).—Final returns of a two-day referendum, announced tonight, showed a strong majority of Italians wanting to retain the nation's divorce statute.

With more than 32 million valid ballots cast, 59.1 percent approved of the law that introduced divorce in November, 1970, and 40.9 percent demanded repeal of that law.

The tally showed 19,093,929 votes in favor of the divorce law and 13,183,184 votes opposed.

The outcome of the referendum proved that, culturally, the greater part of Italy wanted freedom of choice, if not liberal freedoms. Politically, the result of the vote appeared to mark a shift to the left that may affect the present government.

Defeat for Church

The referendum returns represented a stunning defeat for the church hierarchy, which had consistently opposed divorce in this overwhelmingly Roman Catholic country, and for the dominant Christian Democratic party, which had transformed the drive for repeal of the divorce law into a crusade against "permissiveness," with strong political overtones.

The 3-to-2 defeat of the anti-divorce camp was a blow to the prestige of former Premier Amintore Fanfani, secretary and a top leader of the Christian Democratic party. Mr. Fanfani, 66, had committed himself thoroughly to the campaign for repeal early this year and gave many anti-divorce speeches at rallies throughout the country.

Tonight, Mr. Fanfani said in a statement that the people had pronounced themselves freely, a right that his party had always defended.

Mr. Fanfani declared that the Christian Democrats would continue cooperating with other democratic forces for the solution of Italy's grave problems.

While the state television network broadcast Mr. Fanfani's statement, many thousands of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

How Italy Voted
For divorce: 19,093,929 or 59.1%
Against: 13,183,184 or 40.9%
Totals based on all 69,728 voting districts.

Top Democrats Oppose Resignation by Nixon

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP).—Senate Democratic leaders today came out strongly against calls for President Nixon to resign at this time, warning that it could create a generation of polarization and recriminations if Mr. Nixon stepped down before charges against him were proved through the impeachment process or the courts.

"Resignation is not the answer," the majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said. "This nation is going through a purgatory of sorts at present, but out of this turmoil will come a better United States... This is the time to keep cool, the evidence must be forthcoming."

The Senate Democratic whip, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said, "If the President were to resign due to such pressures as are now engulfing the country, and by so doing terminate the impeachment inquiry now under way in the House, a significant portion of our citizens would feel that the President had been driven from office by his political enemies. The question of guilt or innocence would never be fully resolved."

The country would remain polarized, more so than it is today, and confidence in government would remain unshaken," Sen. Byrd also warned that the U.S. constitutional system is not a parliamentary system where a government can be swept from office by a "flashfire of public opinion," and he said that if Mr. Nixon were forced out before charges against him were proved, "this would change our system from one of fixed tenure to one in which a president would remain in office only by popular approval."

Wins Warm Praise

The statements by the Democratic leaders made on the Senate floor in an exchange initiated by Sen. Byrd won warm praise from some of the House Democrats. Carl Albert, R-Ala., Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., and William Scott, R-Va.

"Let's be fair, let's be fair," Sen. Curtis shouted. "Time will show, of course, that there is a lot of hot air to" charges of bribery and other accusations. Sen. Thurmond said: "It is difficult for me to understand why people demand resignation. President Nixon has said he is not guilty... If he's not guilty, why should he resign?"

The position of Sen. Byrd and Sen. Mansfield runs counter to the demands of several Republicans in the last few days, including Senators Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, Milton Young of North Dakota and Marlow Cook of Kentucky and House GOP leaders John Rhodes of Arizona and John Anderson of Illinois, that Mr. Nixon at least give thought to whether he ought to resign.

Behind the Byrd and Mansfield position lies a fear on the part of many Democrats that a presidential resignation, unless accompanied by a confession of some guilt or a legal proceeding leading down to some major charge, would allow Republicans to charge that Mr. Nixon had been hoodwinked unjustly from office by his enemies on purely political grounds.

Press Accused

This would lead to prolonged recrimination and hurt both the nation and, their party, many Democrats feel. As if to justify these fears, Sen. Curtis accused the press of trying to stampede Mr. Nixon into resignation with unproven allegations.

Sen. Byrd indicated that he would not necessarily object to resignation at some point, perhaps before a final Senate trial began but not at least until the House has acted on the charges.

"There may very well come a time when the evidence and the circumstances are such that consideration of resignation would be justified," he said. "My concern now goes to demands for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

High Court Rules Wiretaps Under Mitchell Violated Law

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI).—The Supreme Court, ruling that the Justice Department has consistently violated the law, today invalidated hundreds of anti-crime wiretap authorizations.

In a unanimous ruling, the high court found that former Attorney General John Mitchell did not follow the requirements of the 1968 Crime Control Act, which specifies that the attorney general himself or a specifically designated assistant attorney general approve the requests.

Instead, the authorizations were signed by Mr. Mitchell's executive assistant.

The action will upset the narcotics and gambling prosecutions of about 1,400 persons whose cases have been stalled in various courts awaiting a ruling on whether the wiretap evidence can be used.

"Plainly Enough..."

Justice Byron White, speaking for the court, held that "plainly enough, the executive assistant is neither the attorney general nor a specially designated assistant attorney general."

He rejected Justice Department arguments that the actions were a "harmless error" and that the law vests all the department's functions in the attorney general, who then delegates them. The court ruled that the law in this case is specific.

It is apparent that Congress desired to centralize and limit this authority where it was feasible to do so, a desire easily implemented in the federal establishment by confining the authority to approve wiretap applications to the attorney general or a designated assistant attorney general," Justice White said.

History of Act

"To us, it appears wholly at odds with the scheme and history of the act to construe [it] to permit the attorney general to delegate his authority at will, whether it be to his executive assistant or to any officer in the department other than an assistant attorney general."

The administration had argued that the executive assistant's approval of wiretap applications was consistent with the procedures laid down in the 1960 law. Even if his approval were not lawful, the administration con-

Cairo Rejects Qadhafi Note; Egypt-Libya Breach Widens

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, May 13 (WP).—Fresh insults to the Egyptian leadership from Libya's Col. Moammar Qadhafi appeared today to have ruined a weekend reconciliation mission to Cairo by Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud.

The strange spectacle of Maj. Jalloud, trying to woo Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo while Col. Qadhafi was publicly denouncing the Egyptian leader in Tripoli yesterday fanned speculation of a building power struggle within the Libyan regime.

It was further fueled by the Egyptian news agency today quoted "a responsible Egyptian source" that "Cairo rejects the form and content of both the cable and the message, and had it known in good time about these contradictory stands its attitude would have been different."

Maj. Jalloud's mission, and Col. Qadhafi's response to it, reinforced speculation among Arab affairs analysts here that a serious split has developed within the ruling Revolutionary Command Council over Col. Qadhafi's frequent attacks on other Arab leaders.

A well-informed Arab diplomat (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Humanitarianism vs. Inflation

U.S. Is Facing Hard Decision on Food Aid

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT).—The U.S. government is slowly approaching an agonizing decision on whether to give away more food to nations approaching starvation at the risk of starting a new surge of food prices at home.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz recognizes the problems involved but does not believe they are imminent because of the enormous American harvest in prospect for this year.

Mr. Butz said in an interview that larger crops would permit some increase in "food aid" in the next 12 months, above what had been planned, without any important impact on domestic prices. Other officials are less confident, particularly in the light of the possibility that India may make large requests for food.

In the background is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who favors more food aid for foreign policy as well as humanitarian purposes. No immediate decisions are expected.

The problem arises because of a radical change in the U.S. agricultural situation in the last two years. It was relatively easy in 1966 and 1967 to give vast food aid to India because there were large government stocks of wheat and other foods. Now, those stocks have disappeared. For the first time in more than two decades, there are virtually no government-held reserve stocks.

This means that any additional food aid above the relatively modest amount of \$1 billion planned for the fiscal year beginning July 1 would require the government to go into grain markets as a buyer. The effect would be to raise prices, or at least to check a downward movement of prices.

There has been a dramatic decline in the prices of all the main farm crops and products since late February. Wheat, for example, has dropped from above \$6 to less than \$3.50 a bushel in trading in the commodity markets, in anticipation of the huge 1974 harvest. These declines, which include corn, soybeans, cattle and hogs—hold out the major hope for a slowing of the nation's inflation later this year.

"There's no doubt that the situation poses a grave potential dilemma," said Gary Severn, the member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors who deals with agricultural matters and who emphasized the crucial importance of food prices to the general level of consumer prices this year and next.

Mr. Severn supports Mr. Butz's view that some additional aid will be possible above what had been planned. But he adds, "It all depends on the magnitude."

There have been some estimates that India alone may need (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Navy Anti-Missile Gun Has Mixed-Up Mind of Its Own

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—The Navy's new, self-firing anti-missile gun got so confused in its first test that it threatened to sink Santa Barbara Island and a friendly ship, according to the General Accounting Office.

The radar-controlled gun registered the island as a fast-moving target, according to the report, released yesterday by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis.

The yards-a-second speed was censured out of the public copy but Mr. Aspin said a classified version showed the gun thought Santa Barbara Island "was a very fast island." During another test, the gun "trapped, locked onto and declared as a threat" the Navy destroyer Hollister, the GAO said.

It said the incidents occurred during initial testing off the California coast between January and March of the new Phalanx anti-missile gun.

The Phalanx is essentially a "last-ditch defense" to shoot down enemy missiles headed for its ship, the GAO said. It said the Phalanx also can fire on planes and other ships.

The GAO said the tendency to lock onto ships in its area warrants considerable attention "when it is considered that a Phalanx-equipped ship may be part of a multi-ship task force."

The problem, the GAO indicated, is that clutter from radar reflections off large objects makes the gun think it has an enemy target.

"Certainly, we have no urgent requirement for an automatic gun that attacks islands and friendly ships," Mr. Aspin said.

Canal May Ruin Bird Refuge

Dutch Plan Challenges EEC To Live Up to Ecology Stand

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, May 13 (IHT).—The preservation of one of Europe's largest bird sanctuaries—the Dollard region of northeast Holland—has presented the European Economic Community's environment policy with its first major challenge.

Preservationists in all nine EEC countries have asked the EEC Executive Commission to intervene in an attempt to prevent the Dutch government from building a canal to carry waste through the area. Such a canal, they say, will "have disastrous consequences for millions of breeding and migratory birds and seriously damage the ecological balance of the area."

Questions about the proposal are to be put to the European Parliament in Luxembourg this week. The Dollard area is also a major breeding ground for fish, especially sole, and the fish will also be affected if the canal and related land reclamation go ahead.

About 75 percent of the avocet and spotted redshank population in Northern Europe is threatened by the scheme, as are the white-fronted goose, the teal, gray plover and gray-lag goose. Behind these obscure names, which are best known to specialists, lies the basic question of whether the EEC's environment policy can be made to work.

This policy was adopted by the EEC Council of Ministers in November and specifically includes provision for the protection of birds. The commission is now being asked whether it is "willing to urge the Netherlands government, without delay, to choose an alternative solution."

The matter has been made more controversial because an alternative scheme to the canal, prepared by a Dutch engineering firm—recommending an inland pumping station instead—is known to exist, although the Netherlands government refuses to publish it.

A Dollard Committee has so far been unable to get any response from the Dutch government. The committee members are depressed because construction work on the first phase of the project—building of locks and sluices—has begun.

But the preservationists say the pumping station would still be cheaper despite this initial expenditure.

So far there has been no commission response, beyond the acknowledgement that EEC member nations are committed "in principle" to an environmental action program.

Top EEC Official Holds U.K. Talks

LONDON, May 13 (Reuters).—Francis-Xavier Ortoli, president of the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community, conferred today with leaders of the Labor government, which on June 4 is to give the EEC detailed proposals for a renegotiation of the terms of Britain's EEC membership.

British officials said that Mr. Ortoli's daylong talks—including sessions with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and others—were confidential and that no press statement would be issued. The one-day visit was Mr. Ortoli's first since the Wilson administration took office in early March.

Before his departure for Luanda, Angola, the general issued an airport statement declaring that he had succeeded in explaining some of the junta's aims to the people of Mozambique, and he believed that they now have a new approach to the territory's problems.

But he also said that the Lisbon government was worried by the emergence of a small number of people here who have "decided to create an emotional atmosphere which would not be propitious for the aim of absolute multiracial harmony which is indispensable to a new way of life for the Portuguese world."

He declared that the aim of such people was against peace and against the goals of the armed forces which initiated the coup in Lisbon.

He said he hoped that such people would realize the error of their ways.

Gen. Costa Gomes said at a news conference: "I think that events like yesterday's result from the suppression of public life. He predicted that 'soon . . . people will find a point of balance which will allow all to express themselves freely in future elections.'"

Backing up his forecast of an easing of tensions, he said that he had had informal contacts with backers of Frelimo during his stay in Mozambique's largest city, Lourenço Marques, on Friday and Saturday.

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ROYAL RECEPTION—King Hussein of Jordan bows a greeting to Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Madrid after the king arrived for two days of official talks.

Asked Not to Obstruct Peace Drive

Mozambique Rivals Get Junta Aide's Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

physical interference by the crowd and drove to the governor's palace. There, he attempted to use a loudspeaker to address another crowd of several thousand, but was shouted down.

Five Africans and a white person were reported injured yesterday.

Calm was restored today. The district governor, Guerra Corujo, published in a local newspaper an appeal for peace in an "extremely grave situation."

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Before his departure for Luanda, Angola, the general issued an airport statement declaring that he had succeeded in explaining some of the junta's aims to the people of Mozambique, and he believed that they now have a new approach to the territory's problems.

But he also said that the Lisbon government was worried by the emergence of a small number of people here who have "decided to create an emotional atmosphere which would not be propitious for the aim of absolute multiracial harmony which is indispensable to a new way of life for the Portuguese world."

He declared that the aim of such people was against peace and against the goals of the armed forces which initiated the coup in Lisbon.

He said he hoped that such people would realize the error of their ways.

Gen. Costa Gomes said at a news conference: "I think that events like yesterday's result from the suppression of public life. He predicted that 'soon . . . people will find a point of balance which will allow all to express themselves freely in future elections.'"

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their present approach and would be won over to the junta's program of peaceful negotiations toward a federated status for Portuguese holdings in Africa.

The general confirmed that a Soviet-made Strela ground-to-air missile hit a military DC-3 aircraft flying over northern Mozambique last week.

Military sources said that the heat-seeking missile only slightly damaged the plane, which continued on its flight, carrying foreign military attachés on a tour.

A briefing for journalists yesterday, military spokesmen said that there had been no noticeable change in Frelimo tactics since the coup, and that guerrilla activities last week left at least nine dead in Mozambique.

Unconfirmed reports in Beira last night said that three railroad workers had been injured when a train was blown up by a landmine on the Beira-Tete line yesterday.

Civil Rule Readied
LISBON, May 13 (Reuters).—Gen. Antonio de Spínola, head of the seven-man junta, today was completing the makeup of a civilian provisional government and preparing to take over Wednesday as president, informed sources said.

The civil administration's main tasks would be to arrange for the holding of free elections within a year and to seek an end to colonial wars, the sources said.

As their position weakened in Egypt, the Russians focused their attention on Syria and Iraq. They built up the Syrian armed forces and, after the October war, made up for Syrian losses with more and better weapons. By contrast, Mr. Sadat is still waiting six months later for an answer to a request for arms.

But Syria and Iraq are no compensation for the loss of Egypt, which by virtue of its location, size and population remains the kingpin in the Arab world.

The Soviet presence has always been discreet. Even in the heyday of Soviet influence here, few Egyptians ever saw a uniformed Soviet officer or sailor.

According to a U.S. estimate, there are only about 100 Soviet military experts left in Egypt, including professors at military academies. Syria and Iraq are believed to have many more military advisers, although none reached in Egypt before July, 1972.

The Russians are still helping Egypt in such major projects as the iron and steel plant in Helwan, an aluminum industry, land reclamation and electrification.

Throughout the referendum campaign, the Communist party clearly sought to avoid a confrontation with the church. The Communist leadership has for some time strongly been trying to strike a deal with the Christian Democrats that would eventually give it a share of power in the national government.

The neo-Fascist movement went all out to represent the battle against divorce as an anti-Communist crusade. This strategy appears to have backfired.

A preliminary analysis of returns shows that the South disappointed the hopes of the anti-divorce front to find major support in that poor and backward part of Italy. The turnout of voters in southern Italy and the two big islands, Sicily and Sardinia, was the lowest in the nation, and the pro-divorce vote there was heavy.

But in Naples, the anti-divorce forces carried the day. The neo-Fascist movement is strong in that city.

The number of women who were on the voting rolls exceeded that of men by 1.7 million. The female vote is thought to have had a weighty part in the victory of the pro-divorce forces.

Pope Paul personally kept aloof from most of the divorce battle, but on Friday publicly lauded the Italian church hierarchy for its anti-divorce stand.

City Residents Called To Aid Soviet Planting
MOSCOW, May 13 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, which is behind schedule with its spring planting because of bad weather, has decided to draft city dwellers into emergency farm work, Pravda said Saturday.

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Despite U.S. Comeback Russia Still Has Big Mideast Stake

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, May 13 (NYT).—In spite of the rising tide of American influence in Egypt, the Soviet Union's assets in the Arab world remain large and numerous.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's role in the Israeli-Syrian negotiations is regarded as a sign that the Russians intend to protect these assets and to meet the U.S. challenge, but without going so far as to endanger détente with Washington.

Western diplomats are convinced that Mr. Gromyko, who has been dwarfed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger until now, will come into his own again when the Geneva Conference convenes and takes up the fundamental political issues, including the Palestinians, security in the area and final boundaries.

The Russians have endorsed the Arab position on all three issues. The United States, by contrast, may once more find it difficult to exert the kind of pressure on Israel needed to bring about a settlement that the Arabs would accept.

Friendship Treaty
President Anwar Sadat, in his recent attacks on Moscow, was careful to refrain from all hint at renunciation of the Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Treaty of 1971.

The crux of that treaty, as an Egyptian diplomat recently put it, is mutual consideration. He added that it was about two years since Mr. Sadat had met Leonid Brezhnev and that, if there were to be a meeting, it was the Soviet leader's turn to make the journey.

Egyptian sources have left no doubt that Mr. Sadat would like an Egyptian-Soviet summit conference this summer. Nothing could please the President more than playing host within a brief time to both Mr. Brezhnev and President Nixon. In spite of all the uncertainties of Watergate, the Egyptians are going ahead with preparations for a Nixon visit in June.

Egypt was the cornerstone of the Soviet presence in the Middle East for nearly two decades. The cornerstone became wobbly when Mr. Sadat expelled 15,000 to 20,000 Soviet military experts, pilots and missile men in July, 1972, and it crumbled with Mr. Kissinger's first visit in November, when Mr. Sadat began to rely on Washington for both peace and reconstruction.

Attention Shifted
As their position weakened in Egypt, the Russians focused their attention on Syria and Iraq. They built up the Syrian armed forces and, after the October war, made up for Syrian losses with more and better weapons. By contrast, Mr. Sadat is still waiting six months later for an answer to a request for arms.

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tion. This involves several thousand civilian experts, according to foreign diplomats.

The fact that some of the most important industries in Egypt, Syria and Iraq use Soviet machinery and depend on Soviet spare parts is one of the strong links between this area and the Soviet Union.

Industrial diversification may prove as difficult and slow as the military diversification that Mr. Sadat announced when he said that Egypt would turn to the West for additional arms.

Egypt's debt to the Soviet Union is estimated at \$15 billion to \$16 billion for both military supply and economic assistance. Syria is believed to have run up comparable debt for military equipment and technical assistance that includes a big debt being built at Tabka on the Euphrates.

Iraq, the Arab country where the Soviet position probably is strongest, is estimated to be exporting 300,000 barrels of oil to the Soviet Union daily, about third of its entire production. The oil pays, at least in part, for the large quantities of Soviet military equipment that Iraq is receiving.

Golan Fighting Continues Lebanon Reports 4 Civilians Killed in Israeli Air Attack

BEIRUT, May 13 (UPI).—Six Israeli Phantom fighter-bombers attacked farming communities six miles inside Lebanon today, killing four civilians, the Lebanese Defense Ministry said.

The ministry communiqué said a mother and her two children were among the dead. In addition, five children were wounded, the communiqué said.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command said its planes struck against Arab guerrilla units in southern Lebanon today. The command said the air strikes were directed at guerrilla concentrations in an area known as "Patahand"—for the Patah guerrilla organization—near the Israeli-Lebanese frontier. It said all the Israeli planes returned safely following their 20-minute mission shortly after dawn.

Golan Heights Fighting
On the Golan Heights front, military sources said Syrian shelling continued throughout the day.

"It was about average," a source said of the shelling. "I wouldn't say it was any heavier than yesterday."

The military command said two Israeli soldiers were wounded in the artillery exchanges around Mount Hermon. They were the first Israeli casualties reported since Thursday.

Since March 12, when the daily Syrian artillery and rockets silencing the sources of gunfire and inflicting losses, it command said.

Lebanon said the woman was killed along with her children in an attack on the village of Kfeir, hometown of the ancestors of U.S. Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D.

Sen. Abourezk received a warm welcome when he visited the village last summer and inspected the former home of his grandfather. During his visit, Sen. Abourezk denounced Israeli rockets on south Lebanon and said it would try to persuade the U.S. Congress to stop military and economic aid to Israel.

U.K. Outlines An IRA Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

reported IRA documents show that the gunmen planned a "specific and calculated" campaign to stir further sectarian hatred and widespread chaos. He added that the IRA planned a "scorched earth" policy of burning houses and buildings once they were forced to withdraw from seized areas.

"The plan shows a deliberate intention to manipulate the emotions of large sections of the people by inflicting violence and hardship on them in the hope of creating a situation in which the IRA could present themselves as protectors of the Catholic population," Mr. Wilson said.

"In winning the hearts and minds in Northern Ireland," Mr. Wilson added, "the publication of these documents will help to establish what the true facts are."

Some of the documents were made public later this afternoon in Belfast, where senior army spokesmen listed some of the targets, including the city's docks, newspaper and television offices, gas supplies and telephone and post office headquarters.

The plans revealed that community committees had already been set up with medical, welfare and public service roles to fill after the operation, an army officer said.

According to one document, the officer said, an early phase would have been to trigger a Protestant reaction to violence by setting off car bombs in Protestant areas. After the Protestants began to strike back, the officer continued, the Provisional IRA would then have the "justification" for morally defending Catholics.

The plan also suggested that the IRA launch attacks on Protestant areas and attempt to occupy key areas for at least a few days.

A document said that "it may be impracticable to hold any area for too long" but any area vacated "must be destroyed by fire." Part of the operation also called for attempts to occupy certain British Army posts.

Army officers said the plans revealed no specific date for the start of the operation.

Soviet Police Said To Call In Panov

Words That Can Kill

The gaps in the transcripts which President Nixon supplied to the House Judiciary Committee continue to exercise a strong influence on the minds of many Americans, and they are being filled in with supposition, guess and report. And whether the fillers provided for the gaps are specific expletives, ethnic slurs or allegations of guilt on the part of Mr. Nixon or his aides, they can hardly qualify as evidence of anything except a willingness to think the worst of the Nixon administration.

This is in a sense inevitable. For, given the "raw candor" of what the tapes contained, there is every temptation to leap beyond what was admittedly said to what is admittedly concealed to spectacular conclusions. It does not require that "concerned campaign" to "poison the public mind" which White House counsel Fred Buzhardt believes to be working against his client. The public mind has been conditioned by what is known to accept almost any picture of what is still unknown.

To be sure, as Mr. Buzhardt very correctly pointed out, much of what has been added to the transcripts, whether correct or not (and he denies the ethnic fighting words), is "irrelevant" to the specific issues that might be involved in impeachment, and, in fact, cloud those issues. Arguments over the President's choice of words that have been expurgated from the transcripts tend to

obscure the impact of the words that were published with his consent. And that impact has been literally shattering to Mr. Nixon's political position.

Certainly, not all of the opposition to the President springs from the transcripts, even among the members and leaders of his own party. Conservative Republicans have long been uneasy about his policy of détente in foreign affairs; liberal Republicans unhappy about his stand on domestic issues. Both were worried about their party's fate after Watergate. But there was a certain cold, limited atmosphere of calculation that exuded from the transcripts which consolidated the opposition of Republicans and brought about a drastic change in Mr. Nixon's chances of survival.

This, too, may have little to do with the juridical charges on which an impeachment would be based. But it is a political reality within which those charges would be tried—and which has drawn an increasingly urgent cry from Republicans that the President resign.

Mr. Nixon is still resisting that call, and he still has supporters. But they are dwindling in numbers and in political strength. And he must recognize that whatever "conspiracy" there may be to drive him out of the White House, it is the words that were spoken within the White House that can kill his presidency... his own words.

Recycling Petrodollars

The enormous increase in oil prices and resulting transfer of purchasing power to the oil-exporting nations has confronted the world with "an overall disequilibrium in trade accounts of unprecedented magnitude."

Behind that temperate estimate by H. Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, lies the staggering reality that the balance-of-payments deficits of oil-importing countries this year alone may amount to \$65 billion. The sum is so large that it threatens the world economy with simultaneously contractionary and inflationary forces. For the moment, the forces of inflation are most evident. But if the drain continues, many oil-importing countries will suffer a devastating blow to their real incomes and living standards. The danger affects such developed countries as Italy and Britain, but is greatest for the developing nations of South Asia and Central Africa where massive starvation and death could result.

This world payments problem will not automatically be corrected by an increase in imports by the oil-exporters or by their investment of funds in the deficit countries. The situation is analogous to the critical period after World War II when a devastated world economy was dependent for its reconstruction on a recycling of funds by the United States—which it carried out through the Marshall Plan and other aid and loan programs.

Will the oil-producing states, which created the present payments disequilibrium, now participate in a genuine effort to resolve it? On the face of it, the answer would appear to be "no." Obviously, the simplest method of solving the problem would be a major cut in oil prices. Yet the nature of the cartel and the politics of many of its mem-

bers makes a large enough price rollback unlikely unless there develops a breakdown in the world economy—and an attendant shattering of the oil cartel.

The International Monetary Fund has taken the initiative of persuading the oil-exporting countries to recycle part of their oil money back to the importers via a new "oil facility." According to Mr. Witteveen, Arab and other oil exporters have just "indicated their willingness" to the IMF to lend that facility about \$2.75 billion. But even excluding the developed nations, the developing countries face extra oil deficits of at least \$20 billion in 1974 alone—seven times as much as the oil producers are offering to lend.

It is far from sure that even this modest amount will be forthcoming. The Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Zaki Yamani, has expressed coolness toward the IMF plan. Since his country had initially offered Mr. Witteveen more than \$1 billion, a Saudi Arabian decision to withdraw could undermine the proposal. Actually, however, the oil-exporting countries have strong reasons of their own to lend under appropriate terms that would give them security and a reasonable rate of return. That is precisely what the IMF hopes to provide.

Given the difficulties and risks of placing their enormous gains in secure foreign loans and investments—and their common stake in the viability of the world monetary system—the oil exporters have a powerful incentive to help make the IMF's "oil facility" succeed. It could help tide over for the next year or so the poorest of the developing nations. In the long run, however, lending back hundreds of billions of dollars to the deficit countries seems out of the question. The disequilibrium is too great.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Collapsing the Tent

The official record of stark abuse in the exercise of presidential power has brought forth its first concrete legislative response: a bill introduced in the Senate to halt the arbitrary use of a "national security" pretext for invasion of privacy.

Under bipartisan sponsorship, the bill would bar any wiretapping, searches or inspection of records without formal court orders. If such a stricture might seem superfluous in a democracy, the edited transcripts of White House conversations show otherwise.

The "national security tent," as John Ehrlichman called it, provided the convenient shroud for a lengthening list of White House horrors. "I think we could get by on that," said John Dean as the men in the Oval Office fantasized national security excuses to prevent embarrassing disclosures. Repeatedly Mr. Nixon jumped to the idea of invoking national security as an excuse to withhold testimony. Yet, his unguarded

reaction on being reminded of the most notorious of his co-called national security operations—the break-in at the California psychiatrist's office—was "I don't know what the hell we did that for!"

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R-Md., has been joined by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Mike Mansfield and others in proposing a forthright ban on capricious use of a potent and improperly used, necessary executive power. Court orders could be obtained under numerous statutory provisions for legitimate national security investigations.

Long after the immediate problems raised by the now evident abuses of presidential power have been cleared up, the need for legal and institutional safeguards against executive caprice will still be felt. Protection of individual rights against encroachment on spurious national security grounds is among the more urgent of the reforms demanded by the nightmare of Watergate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 14, 1899.

PEKING.—The new demand of Russia for the connection of the Manchuria railway directly with Peking has produced as great a sensation as the capture of Port Arthur. It is certain that the English Legation was not advised of this demand. If the Russian scheme refers to a direct line between Shanghai, Kuang and Peking, then British influence will be rivaled and British capital to the extent of \$25 million will be endangered.

Fifty Years Ago

Mar. 14, 1924.

HONG KONG.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first provisional President of the Republic of China, died as a result of an attack of brain fever. It was in 1911, on the fall of the Manchu Dynasty when China was proclaimed a republic, that he was elected to the post of provisional president. He was the son of a British mission convert and was graduated as a medical doctor in Hong Kong in 1892. He lived briefly in exile in Honolulu and London.



'Hold That Gangplank!'

Jail to the Chief?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Most readers of Washington tea leaves say that the House of Representatives will vote to impeach the President about mid-July, around Bastille Day; the Senate will begin its trial a month later. Toward the end of September, in this scenario, conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats would join to make up that "one third plus one" necessary to bring in a verdict that would not convict.

That prospect pleases many. The President would be most severely rebuked, but not driven from office; congressmen running in the fall could point to their votes to throw him out (or, to Nixon supporters, "to give him a fair trial") and the majority of the public, dissatisfied with the President but not wanting his head on a plate, would have enjoyed a rip-roaring constitutional show with a happily inconclusive ending.

The trouble with the conventional wisdom is that it is as chancy as drawing for a "rain card" in poker to fill an inside straight. Contrary to the wishful thinking of most of the President's moderate adversaries, and antithetical to the Nixon strategy of sacrificing votes in the House to hold on to votes in the Senate, there is a good chance that impeachment will gather a momentum of its own—one that the President's foes and friends together will not be able to stop.

If Impeachment

If Richard Nixon is impeached by the House, there is an increasing possibility that he will be convicted by the Senate, indicted by a grand jury, convicted by a petit jury, and sentenced to a term in jail.

Whoa. Only one American in six, according to a recent Time magazine poll, wants to see the President impeached at all; the vast majority of Americans, including many who urgently wish he would resign, do not want to see the President in jail.

But consider the logical consequences. If the House were to impeach, there would be a blitz to switch four or five Senate votes now in the Nixon column which, with impeachment's momentum behind it, might well succeed.

Since impeachment could only succeed centered on an "indictable crime," such as obstruction of justice, it would then be impossible to sing hallelujah to a new chief and go home. If the Congress found Nixon guilty of a specific crime, then the special prosecutor would be duty-bound to seek indictment of private citizen Nixon for that crime.

No citizen is above the law, the prosecutor would argue with great logic: ex-President or no, a crime requires that justice be done. Since Nixon is not the type to plea-bargain or assert anything but his innocence, it can be expected that a District of Columbia grand jury would indict and a D.C. petit jury would convict. And the ensuing public clamor for clemency would not necessarily restrain a judge from entering the history books by imposing a short jail sentence.

Hung Jury

Far-fetched? Somewhere along the line, would there not be a deal, a resignation, a bill of attainder, a hung jury or an accident to stem the inexorable flow of consequences? Perhaps.

But perhaps not. I have taken the roamer down this highly hypothetical road to show that it can happen here and to urge some consideration of the consequences of impeachment.

The impeachment lobby does not want the public to think

about the consequences to the nation of an imprisoned ex-President. For good reason: fear of arriving at the ultimate destination might cause us to turn off at the first exit. One step at a time, say the impeachers; let justice take its course: it is not helpful for them to admit the possibility that the paths of impeachment lead but to the clinic.

Then, of course, would come revolution: What have we done? That question would quickly change to "What have they done?" In this "Ox-Bow Incident" reaction, the majority who only wanted the President rebuked or censured would blame the politicians for the incarceration of a political opponent.

The representative who voted for impeachment would then be hard put to explain that all that flowed from his vote had nothing to do with him.

Before the grand inquest becomes the great inquisition, let us stop to think: Are we ready to go all the way? Can we depend on those who now intone "No man is above the law" to turn hypocrite if the House impeaches and the Senate convicts, and to say "Private Citizen Nixon has suffered enough, therefore let us

make an exception in his case, or else the people will get angry with us?" Not likely; if and when the time comes, they will prosecute "to the full extent of the law."

Set a Precedent

The nation is not in such present danger of tyranny for us to set a precedent for the legal overthrow of elected leaders, and to open the possibility for their absolute degradation. Does anyone seriously suggest that the Nixon experience of the past year is not enough to deter some future president from taking a similar course, that only legal punishment will make the point?

Liberals who have fought Nixon over the years have a special responsibility now to take the long view. To consider all the consequences—including those which seem as remote as impeachment itself did not so long ago—before running the risk of being gripped by the momentum of retribution.

The road we are on is a rumo-grassed expressway with fewer exits than we think, and—as Jefferson wrote to Madison—"impeachment has been an engine more of passion than justice."

The Brown Decision: A Time to Celebrate

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Looking back now on Brown vs. Board of Education, we know that in just 20 years America has become a different country. Chief Justice Warren's opinion is the voice of a simpler age, when Americans had faith in the uplifting power of education and social reform. Americans have been bruised by experience since then, and they understand that the issues of race and poverty are much more complicated, more intractable, than they imagined.

But Americans must not let their present skepticism distort the meaning of what was done on May 17, 1954. That decision remains one of the great moments in American history, a symbol of the capacity for change and moral regeneration that makes the United States like no other nation on earth.

It is important to remember the issue that faced the Supreme Court then. The Court was not deciding all the profound problems of inequality that arise among individual human beings because of their own abilities, prejudices, advantages, deprivations. It was passing on segregation imposed by law: a society's command that one group be treated differently on account of race, whatever individuals wanted or deserved.

Situation in '54

In 17 states and the District of Columbia, in 1954, black children were forbidden to go to public schools with white. Throughout the deep South blacks could not vote, or use public facilities without the stigma of segregation. That was the reality that confronted the Supreme Court: not private prejudice, not a separate-but-equal life for blacks, but a pervasive inequality imposed by the force of law.

When the Supreme Court held that such a system denied what the Constitution guaranteed, "the equal protection of the laws," it expressed what eventually was an emerging moral consensus among Americans generally. For the decision inspired a succession of civil rights laws and administrative

actions that transformed the law of race in America.

The results are more dramatic than we may realize. Blacks now vote in large numbers in every Southern state, and hold office. At lunch counters and filling stations they are spared the thousand daily humiliations of petty apartheid. Even the laws against sexual mixing of the races, which Gunnar Myrdal thought were the ultimate bastion of white Southern resistance, fell with hardly a murmur.

After the Supreme Court, American presidents—Kennedy and

Bernard Levin

From London:

The long and short of

the matter is that our

Post Office is run by

defeatists.

LONDON.—The immediate reaction of most people around these parts to the news that there is a "go-slow" in the London postal service was the same as that of Wilson Mimer to the report that Coolidge was dead: "How can they tell?" The disastrous decline in Britain's postal service (which really was once the finest in the world), has been going on for years now, and has its roots in a complex network of causes, but the dominant feeling of black rage that seizes all of us when we contemplate our Post Office is due less to the incompetence itself as to the apparently total lack of any interest or concern about it by the people in charge. One man wrote a letter to the papers only yesterday (well, actually, he probably wrote it three weeks ago and the Post Office has spent the intervening time delivering it) complaining—or maybe boasting—on behalf of his firm that he had a collection of 500 apologies from the Post Office. That organization, as far as I can see, genuinely believes that if a customer complains about something going wrong it is sufficient to send him an apology; there is no need to do anything about putting it right.

What's Wrong?

Well, what has gone wrong? Some things are nobody's fault, and some are the fault of decisions taken, or not taken, so long ago that it is no use seeking people to blame now. Costs rise for the Post Office as for every other concern; wages compare very badly with many other trades, so there is serious undermanning throughout the operation. Government control of pricing policy means that rational economic decisions cannot be taken; the very people who complain about the service would be, and are, the very ones to complain most if the Post Office says it has got to raise prices in order to improve its standards. The entire organization has been grossly undercapitalized for decades; unions have resisted change to automated processes, and on and on, so on and so on. All true, all relevant, all helping to explain the fact that we no longer have any confidence whatever that a letter we post will arrive when it is supposed to, or indeed that it will arrive at all. And yet all these things put together still miss the heart of the problem. The attitude of those in charge of our Post Office is one which regards the fact that a particular service is making a loss as an excuse to close it down rather than as an opportunity to go out and improve it and work at it and sell it until it makes a profit. The long and the short of the matter is that our Post Office is run by defeatists. A tiny, symbolic, significant fact emerges from the recent renewed

spate of criticism: It is that the miserable principle of going to man at the top, write to chairman of the Post Office, their letters are ignored. Not passed on to a subordinate for dealing with, would be reasonable for a boss; not answered with a form of words, which would be reasonable, at least if it accompanied or followed by him, but ignored. No such is possible other than that the Post Office is run by men, the mentality of those in a war I digout: Cover yourself, sandbags, put sheet metal over door, camouflage the entire p, and hope that the enemy drop dead of his own volition.

Critics of nationalization at that this is inevitable; that state should get out of business and let business take over: the Post Office has been a nationalized concern from the when it led the world. Now, Post Office defends itself by saying that its services are cheaper than many other countries (true), and that they also better than many other of tries (true only if you rag up-country Burundi, Outer Mongolia and the totally unhelpful of the Amazon Basin being truly comparable with I ain't). The Post Office seems able to comprehend that not in Britain is interested in comparisons with the postal service offered by other countries; only comparison in which are interested is between service we get from other Post Office now, and the service we got from our own Post Office last week. And it is worse: last week, which was worse than the week before, which was worse than the week before that, which was worse than...

Fish, as the proverb says, from the head down. Not the Post Office acquires a management team that starts in the proposition that if they demand they should find profitable way of supplying rather than the proposition if there is a demand they should find a convenient way of still it, will there be any genuine lasting improvement.

You may have noticed the have made no mention of telephone system, though the also run by the Post Office. You may believe that this because I and the rest of nation have no complaints of the telephone service. Dis yourself of your error; the son I do not write about the phone service is that I to burst several arteries if so. For the telephone as in this country is to the p service as the postal service to the service postal in pars. But that is another, and story.

Johnson—spoke out for the first time and told us that racial justice was morally wrong. And of course the decisions changed blacks' view of themselves, starting them from feelings of inferiority.

The Brown decision has had a wide impact beyond the issues of race. For its meaning lay not only in the result reached but in the process used—the process of law.

It was not government that pushed the issue to decision. It was private citizens and a handful of lawyers in one struggling organization, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. The work of these lawyers over many years—especially the dedication of successive chief counsels, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenberg—led to May 17, 1954. In the grinding, often discouraging effort of litigation they made the constitutional realities inescapable.

What the NAACP fund did, using lawsuits as a process for the redress of grievances, opened up a new way to deal with the frustrations of a huge country that cannot be effectively governed from the center. Even more than in the past, lawsuits have become an American safety valve. In environmental matters, especially, but in a dozen others, too, local groups have found that

they can focus more persons on urgent problems by hitting them to the courts.

That trend has inevitably large implications for the Supreme Court, and for judges generally. The Court's willingness to take the momentous issue of segregation made it natural to take other great questions. For the Brown case had not, first, I do not believe the Supreme Court would ever have agreed with legislative apportionment. The strength acquired such issues has helped judge face the current problem of judicial power.

None of this remotely just anyone in being a Polly about the prospect for law in this country. There have become so hard that are good arguments on all affirmative action, quotas, ing: They are code words problems we seem unlikely solve soon, to the general solution, in terms of either or politics.

The trouble is that we come now to the discomen inequality going beyond race distributive justice—evening incomes, or living conditions even opportunity—is some we cannot expect courts to provide. But awareness of looming difficulty cannot out what we have gained, and I ed, on May 17, 1954.

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U.S. Policy Hurts Afyon, Turkey

Where Opium Means Making a Decent Living

By Steven V. Roberts

AFYON, Turkey (NYT)—The small shop was dark and gloomy, everything in it—the torn couch, the heavy iron press, the apron of the old man with the gray stubble on his cheeks—was caked with years of dust and sweat and oil.

The man, Sabri Selek, fitted a jackhammer leg into the press and pushed against it. The primitive machine groaned, and moments later a golden liquid flowed from a spout into a small cup.

Mr. Selek was demonstrating how he used to press the seeds of the opium poppy into oil. Two years ago the government prohibited cultivation of opium after the United States complained that 80 percent of the heroin used in the United States came from Turkish poppies.

Opium Work or Death

Now there are no poppies, and there is no work for Mr. Selek, 60 years old. I am 60 years old, I have been doing this job for 40 years. How can anybody make me change my job? Since the ban I have had to sell everything in my house.

"If we cannot have our old

job, we cannot have our old life. We are dead."

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jobs back," a younger man in-

terrupted, "they can just put us on the gallows and kick out the chair. We are dead."

In April, the new government in Ankara allowed the planting of an opium-seed crop on state farms; commercial cultivation could begin by fall. Economic

hardship is one of the main reasons offered by Turkey, which has asked for a U.S. re-examination of the agreement providing for an opium ban here.

The United States has given \$35 million to Turkey—\$15 million for compensation to farmers and the rest for long-term projects to rebuild the economies of poppy-growing districts.

Some money has been paid to the farmers, but the oil presses, estimated at more than 200 in Afyon alone, say they have not received anything. And the development projects never got going.

American experts interviewed in Ankara, noting that farmers all over the world complain about their lot, said that opium poppies were never a profitable crop here. The real reason for lifting the ban, they contended, was not economic but political: the desire to stand up to the United States.

Tradition of Centuries

That may be true, but for centuries opium has been the core of life for this ancient place, three hours' driving time from Ankara across the bleak Anatolian steppes. Even its name, Afyon, means "opium" in Turkish.

To be sure, change is coming to Afyon, a growing provincial capital of about 50,000. White smoke spews from a brewery and a cement plant at the edge of town, and there was even regular air service until the energy crisis caused cutbacks.

As for the opium poppy, its uses are many. The seeds go into edible oil and into bread. In the spring, the young poppy leaves are eaten in salad, the stalks serve as fuel and fodder. The seeds also yield gum opium—heroin is derived from it—that is sold to pharmaceutical concerns.

Some U.S. officials and American pharmaceutical firms have said that a domestic opium crop is needed for U.S. medical needs, and it was reported in Washington last week that the administration is considering a plan to grow opium inside two heavily guarded installations. The crop would yield 160 tons, slightly more than half the annual medical consumption of opium in the United States. The plan would be pressed, however, only if Turkey decided to continue its ban on opium-growing.

Question of Smuggling

A big question in Turkey is whether smuggling can be controlled. American officials doubt it. The local police, well stocked with surplus U.S. Army rifles, say they can do it. But smugglers are as inevitable in this part of the world as springtime.

"We cannot deny that certain people would like to make a lot of money in a little time," a police officer said. "A farmer tells the government he will plant 100 acres and he plants 120, and if he can manage it, he gets rich. If not, he is a loser."

The leaders of Afyon want to resume planting at almost any cost. A member of the town council said recently: "Controls will be strict, but we are not responsible—we are not policemen—for the illegal actions of American youth. We used to find America a friend, we used to like them, but after this opium banning, all our problems come from the Americans."

Rebels Maintain

Pressure on Four

Cambodian Posts

PHNOM PENH, May 13 (AP)—

Khmer Rouge insurgents kept up

pressure today against four gov-

ernment centers, including Kom-

pong Som, Cambodia's chief sea-

port.

Other insurgent attacks were

reported at Kompong Thom, 90

miles north of Phnom Penh, and

the besieged Longvek camp, 25

miles north of the capital, while

government air forces struck at

Khmer Rouge positions around

Prey Veng, a provincial capital

13 miles east of Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian command re-

ported another battle in the Tok

Sam region, 12 miles east of Kom-

pong Som and two miles from

the city's airport. The command

made no mention of casualties,

but delayed reports from Kom-

pong Som said that more than

800 government soldiers and ci-

vilians have been killed or report-

edly missing in battles during the

last week along the approaches

to the city.

Kompong Som, a city of 100,000,

is 147 miles southwest of Phnom

Penh and has been under insur-

gent threat for nearly two weeks.

The flow of supplies through

the port to Phnom Penh has been

curtailed considerably because

the Khmer Rouge, since January,

have blocked Highway 4, the

road between Kompong Som and

the capital. Two weeks ago, the

insurgents began a drive down

the highway, forcing government

forces from nine outposts and

seizing more than 30 miles of the

road.

Si Allal el-Fassi

Dies; Leader of

Moroccan Party

RABAT, May 13 (UPI)—Si

Allal el-Fassi, 64, leader of the

Moroccan Istiqlal (Independence)

conservative opposition party,

died today of a heart attack at

Bucharest, where he was attend-

ing a literary convention, party

officials said. Mr. Fassi had been

in failing health for several

months.

He was one of the co-founders

of modern Morocco. He spent

seven years in exile in Equatorial

Africa under the French colonial

regime and later, living in Cairo,

kept denouncing the French

protectorate over his country



STRETCHING THE RULES—Sgt. Arnulf Kraus of the West German Army shows off his pet 13-foot-long python in the Muenster barracks. He has been given permission to keep his pets—which also include a box constrictor and an alligator—at the camp.

Bickering Over Brandt's Fall Perils Talks on New Cabinet

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, May 13 (NYT)—Helmut Schmidt, who is expected to be elected chancellor of West Germany Thursday, continued intensive negotiations with his Social Democratic party's coalition partners, the Free Democrats, tonight on his cabinet.

Bitter resentments and bickering among the parties over Willy Brandt's resignation in a spy scandal last week have cast a shadow of uncertainty over the talks and over the long-scheduled presidential election, which is set for Wednesday.

Walter Scheel, the government candidate, has been acting chancellor since Mr. Brandt quit last Monday night and is still expected to be elected president. But his likely successor as foreign minister and head of the Free Democratic party, Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, has been blamed by some Social Democrats for trying to evade responsibility in the spy affair.

The coalition leaders fear a revolt at the special electoral college meeting that will elect a president.

The Social Democrats are reportedly trying to take the Interior Ministry away from their coalition partners. Mr. Schmidt, in an interview before his sudden rise to the threshold of the

chancellor's seat, said that he would argue that the Free Democrats should give up an important cabinet post if Mr. Scheel won the presidency. Mr. Brandt had been a Social Democrat.

But high-ranking Social party members were reported to have insisted that the coalition with the Free Democrats retain the important Interior Ministry.

Mr. Brandt, like other Social officials of his party, called for solidarity within the coalition. "No one should give up positions so easily to attack us here," he wrote in a letter sent to all members of the party today.

The letter referred again to allegations that Mr. Brandt had had affairs with a religious woman and that his former aide, East German agent Gunter Guillaume, knew about them.

"I am not and Mr. Brandt, wrote, 'and I never pretend to be free from human weakness. But I will not let myself be pulled down by these disgraceful methods that certain of my opponents—not for the first time—would like to use to finish me off.'"

But he declined in his letter, as in recent public speeches, to go into further detail.

In an interview published in the Munich daily Sueddeutsche Zeitung on Saturday, Mr. Brandt was quoted as saying: "I have nothing to be ashamed of, that would necessarily annoy my wife."

Short Vacation

The Social Democrats announced today that the former chancellor would make a short stay at his vacation home in Norway with his wife, Ruti, after the presidential ballot Wednesday.

Later, the party announced that he would campaign with his two deputy party chairmen, Mr. Schmidt and Helmut Kuehn, and the Social Democrats' leader in parliament, Herbert Wehner, in Lower Saxony before the state legislative elections there June 6.

Mr. Wehner was accused, during the weekend, in articles in the current edition of Der Spiegel magazine and in the forthcoming edition of Stern, of going out of his way to find out about these stories about Mr. Brandt and other women, confronting him with them and urging him to resign.

Mr. Wehner, in a statement before the weekend, said that these "pure inventions." What he did told Mr. Brandt in a private talk on May 4, was that he would stand by him whatever he decided to do, he said.

Strike Resumed At Rome Paper

ROME, May 13 (Reuters)—Journalists on Rome's leading newspaper, Il Messaggero, resumed a strike today after a two-day break to publish in support of divorce in the referendum held yesterday and today on the question.

They said in a front-page statement they did not know how long the strike would continue. The stoppage was called last week to protest the paper's reported purchase by rightist interests.

Quake Rocks Skopje

BELGRADE, May 13 (Reuters)—A strong earthquake hit the southern Yugoslav city of Skopje last night but no casualties or damage were reported. There were several slight injuries when people, in panic, broke windows to escape their homes, a medical official said. In 1963, an earthquake nearly destroyed the city and killed more than 1,000 persons.

Chou Absences Stir Political Speculation

By HUI-HONG CHEN

HONG KONG, May 13 (AP)—Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China, is expected to return to the mainland today after a brief visit to Hong Kong.

The fact that he should be in Hong Kong for so long has caused some speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Today, Mr. Chou met with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese premier's second-in-command. The premier made an announcement of Mr. Chou's absence from Hong Kong, saying he had been ill.

Mr. Chou's absence has been interpreted as a sign of his declining health and political position. It has also been seen as a sign of his declining health and political position.

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was repeated at Mr. Senghor's arrival.

When Mr. Senghor visited with Mr. Mao, Mr. Chou brought along one of his vice-premiers, Li Hsien-shan, which had not been his custom before. And when Mr. Chou visited Mr. Mao Saturday, another vice-premier also accompanied Mr. Chou.

Mr. Chou might well feel the need to share some of these state responsibilities regardless of political pressures, but the current mass campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius appears more and more to contain a serious challenge to his policies. The battered party which Mr. Chou worked so hard to rebuild after the Cultural Revolution once again shows signs of severe disunity and stress.

One view popular in Washington for a while was that there was no serious political threat to Mr. Chou and that the campaign simply showed that he was moving in strength against the radical left. It was

Perils of Discussing C. Endivia

VW Has Profit Setback First Quarter of '74

FRANKFURT, West Germany (Reuters).—Volkswagen's profits rose a slim 2.7 percent last year but, in the first quarter of 1974, West Germany's company suffered a loss, a 21 percent drop in profits.

Mr. Leiding added that he stands by his statement of last month that Volkswagen will suffer a loss for the whole of this year.

on Plight Affects Dollar

PARIS (AP).—The dollar's uncertain fate in the currency markets today.

Frankfurt, the dollar dropped 1.5 percent to an eight-month low of 2.3825 deutsche marks. It was on Friday.

It has been so much talk in America about the dollar's plight that a London banker, who said he is at the precipice.

On exchange dealers said activity seemed unrelated to the dollar's plight. The dollar's fall was seen as a sign of the U.S. economy's weakness, for that.

"It is illogical," said one. "One wants to invest in the dollar now," another said.

Mr. Leiding said that the dollar's fall is a sign of the U.S. economy's weakness, for that.

Algeria Cancels Bond Deal

PARIS, May 13 (AP).—Algeria canceled its efforts to raise \$1 billion through a Eurobond issue reported today.

The sources say the issue was canceled due to demand from the Middle East.

However, the Algerian Ministry has refused to let the Banque d'Algerie authorize to conclude the deal.

The sources report, the bank has arranged to borrow money more cheaply in a direct loan from an Arab bank.

Swiss Banks Quitting Eurodollar Market

By Neil McInnes

ZURICH, May 13 (AP-DJ).—Over the past six weeks, Swiss banks have been quietly moving short-term funds out of the Eurodollar market.

Instead, the banks have been buying bankers' acceptances, promissory notes, Treasury bills, certificates of deposit and commercial paper in national money markets.

Since there is a shortage of such short-term instruments in Europe, some of their money has been transferred to New York.

The Swiss have given rise to reports that the Swiss feared the British government might move to control the Eurodollar market. The true explanation is simpler and more ominous.

"We are looking for markets where there is a lender of last resort," says one Zurich banker, who admits that of late he has put money in New York, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and, of course, Zurich.

"If something suddenly went wrong in the Eurodollar market, there is no central authority to bail you out. The risk of that happening today is greater than at any time in the past, so we are taking precautions."

"This has nothing to do with distrust of London. Quite the contrary, some of the money we are taking out of Eurodollars is being lent to top British banks. After all, in the sterling market there is a lender of last resort—the Bank of England."

Swiss banks are a major force in the Eurodollar market. Because they have

virtually no money market in their own country, they must put the huge funds they receive to work abroad. For that purpose, they have long used the tax-free international market.

The Swiss banks have seldom been as liquid as they are today. Distrustful of stocks and bonds, they are holding up to 40 percent of clients' portfolios in cash and short-term assets. So the amount available for transfer is considerable.

Bankers Get Caged

Asked whether they would conceive of a major U.S. bank suspending payments in London but not in New York, Swiss bankers got cagey. "Look, I do not say anything will happen—only that it might," says the chief executive of one of the largest banks.

"Of course, if they saw trouble coming, the central banks would do everything in their power to save the Eurodollar market. They'd have to, it's so big. But if trouble came without notice, then I can imagine—just imagine—a six-day moratorium in the Eurodollar market."

"By then, the damage would be done. So I'm not afraid of a classic liquidity crisis. That could be handled. I'm afraid of a sudden crash in a market that no one is ultimately responsible for."

Few Arab Dollars

It might seem odd to begin having doubts about the Eurodollar market just when billions of dollars of Arab oil revenues are supposedly pouring into it. Swiss bankers, however, report that they have seen few signs of such "recycling" of petrodollars.

The big Arab money, they point out, is

government-owned and is being moved through central banks. For instance, sizable funds from the Persian Gulf are going via the Bank of England into sterling securities with a guarantee against exchange loss. Moreover, when they do buy Eurodollars the Arabs are showing the same preference as other investors for strictly short-term holdings.

That is just what is giving the Eurodollar market its bloated, distorted structure. Funds are only available short term, whereas European governments have medium and long-term needs of some \$100 billion to pay their oil bills. So they get them from banks, which in turn get them from banks, leading to a massive Eurodollar credit crunch.

They amount to borrowing from a bank, lending long, yet it is not the bank that has Swiss bankers worried. They argue that, short of a major political crisis, big debtors such as Italy, France and Britain will have no trouble raising credit in the Eurodollar market, even when their debt pile up to tens of billions.

The danger, they see, stems from the prospect that some time in the months ahead there will be a sharp break in certain commodity prices and a sudden change in currency parities.

Investors or banks which have not covered their foreign exchange positions or have not kept a proper relation between the life of their assets and liabilities might suddenly find themselves stuck. In view of the worldwide credit buildup and the deterioration of the quality of debtors, the system could then stall before central banks had time to intervene.

Price Index

In U.K. Surges

28% Over Year

LONDON, May 13 (AP-DJ).

—U.K. wholesale prices forged upward in April, but the manufacturing industry's raw material and fuel costs showed little change last month from the previous month.

The wholesale price index for manufactured goods was 147.2, up 3.3 percent from March and up 28.4 percent from April, 1973. The Department of Industry reported today. The index has a base of 100 for 1970.

The price index for raw materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry was 209.1 in April, up a scant 0.1 percent from 208.8 in March.

Italian Cost of Living

Rises 15.6% in Year

ROME, May 13 (AP-DJ).

Italy's wage escalator rose 10 points Saturday, in a postwar record which means pay raises from 3,720 to 9,480 lire (\$6-\$15) each month for Italian employees.

For employers, it means an additional cost of at least 500 billion lire starting this month.

In announcing the new escalator points, the government said the cost of living increased 15.6 percent in the past 12 months. The first quarter of 1974 accounted for more than seven percentage points.

The cost of living appeared to be cooling off in April when it rose 1.2 percent over March. It had been higher in the three previous months, reaching a record of 2.9 percent in March.

Franklin Loss Causes Jitters on Wall St.

NEW YORK, May 13 (Reuters).

—Worry about the financial plight of Franklin National Bank provided jittery investors with another reason to sell on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The other reason has been the sharp rise in bank prime interest rates, which continued to advance today.

First National Bank of Chicago raised its prime rate to 11.40 percent from 11 percent, effective tomorrow.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 4.35 points at 845.59. It was off 6 points in early trading and briefly recovered in mid-session to a fractional loss, but was sliding again at the close. About 1,050 issues declined against 350 gains.

Volume totaled 11.29 million shares compared with 13.37 million on Friday.

Banking shares followed a mixed pattern after having slumped sharply Friday, when news of Franklin National's problems first emerged. Citicorp, which had dropped 2 7/8 Friday, gained 7 8

to 36 1/2. Chemical fell 1 3/8 to 37 3/8, while Union Commerce lost 1 3/8 to 13 3/4.

The balance of the banking group generally traded in fractions.

Combustion Engineering and 2 1/4 to 43 5/8. In a letter to shareholders the company contested various points of a newspaper article last week charging the firm with taking unusual contractual risks and related insider selling of its stock last year.

IBM dropped 2 1/2 to 221 1/2. The Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal in which IBM challenged a fine of \$150,000 a day imposed against it last August by a U.S. district judge.

The fine was levied after Judge David Edelstein found IBM in contempt for refusing to turn over documents the government had sought to strengthen its pending anti-trust suit against IBM.

Motor's 400,000 shares were rendered fractions but were not narrowly traded.

However, V.P. Corp. rose 2 1/4 to 15 7/8. It said it will make a tender offer for up to 50,000 of its common shares at \$16 a share.

Citic's Series B fell 1 1/4 to 41 1/4 among the oil.

Boeing rose 1 3/8 to 46 in the aerospace group. It was the subject of some favorable comment in a Reuters report.

Corning Glass fell 1/8 to 54 and Procter & Gamble 1 7/8 to 57 1/8.

Prior declines in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1.60 to 26.30.

Fed Pledges to Support N.Y. Bank Hit by Loss

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP-DJ).

Franklin National Bank, the nation's 20th-largest commercial bank, received a pledge of financial support from the Federal Reserve System yesterday after announcing plans to cut its quarterly dividend and discontinue its 1974 dividend.

The move followed a statement issued Friday by Harold L. Glendon, chairman of both the bank and its parent, Franklin New York Corp., a one-bank holding company, calling for continuing the regular quarterly dividend that normally would be paid on Aug. 1 out of the current quarter's earnings.

Acting later today, the boards of directors of Franklin National Bank and Franklin New York Corp. voted to remove Paul Lufag as president of both the bank and the corporation immediately.

Both boards stressed that the action was in no way connected with the reported losses in the foreign currency exchange department.

The boards voted that Mr. Glendon should assume the presidency on a temporary basis.

Peter Shaddock, executive vice-chairman and a director of the corporation, announced he was resigning because the foreign exchange losses occurred in his department. He said he accepted the responsibility even though the losses had been concealed from him by a subordinate.

The board of the corporation also voted to proceed with two subscription offerings to its shareholders for a total of \$30 million.

Employee Blamed

The bank attributed its losses to an employee in its foreign exchange department "operating beyond his authority and without the bank's knowledge."

The "appropriate authorities" as well as the bank's insurance company have been notified and the bank, according to Mr. Glendon's statement, believes that its insurance will provide coverage for a substantial portion of the loss.

In order to permit the news to be "adequately disseminated and

digested," the Securities and Exchange Commission has been requested to suspend "briefly" trading in Franklin New York's securities.

Mr. Glendon also said the bank had been informed by the SEC that it was "looking into reports" that "approximately" 9,500 shares of Franklin's stock were purchased by "approximately" 65 of the bank's 2,700 employees last Thursday and Friday.

Stock Plummeted

The company's common stock plummeted in over-the-counter dealings on Friday to a low of \$3 3/4 bid in active trading—24,800 shares—for a loss of 3 1/4 of a point. Late last month the stock was quoted at 15 3/4 bid. The bank's preferred stock fell 1 point on Friday to a low of 10 bid.

George Mitchell, vice-chairman of the Fed's board of governors, made clear in his statement that the borrowing window would be wide open to Franklin National Bank to help it overcome any "unusual" liquidity pressure it may experience.

Mr. Mitchell said that the Fed had been "assured" by the Controller of the Currency that "the Franklin National Bank is a solvent institution."

Michele Sundona, an Italian financier who now owns about 21 percent of Franklin's voting stock—the company has 4.6 million shares of common stock outstanding as well as 231,000 shares of a \$2.45 dividend, cumulative convertible preferred stock—assured Mr. Glendon that he would purchase any stock not subscribed to by shareholders when the offerings are made.

Mr. Glendon noted that Mr. Sundona had indicated to him that David Kennedy, former Treasury secretary and a retired chairman of Continental Illinois National Bank, would become a voting trustee for stock of Franklin National held by Mr. Sundona.

Bank Stands By Loan

NEW YORK, May 13 (Reuters).—Gabriel Hauge, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, said today that the bank "doesn't contemplate" calling its \$30-million, three-year loan to Franklin National.

Manufacturers Hanover made the loan to Franklin recently to help improve its capital position.

Schering-Plough Corporation, through one of its subsidiaries, has acquired all the shares of Höppler Cosmetic GmbH, Düsseldorf.

Our Financial Services Department initiated this transaction and acted as financial adviser to Schering-Plough Corporation.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

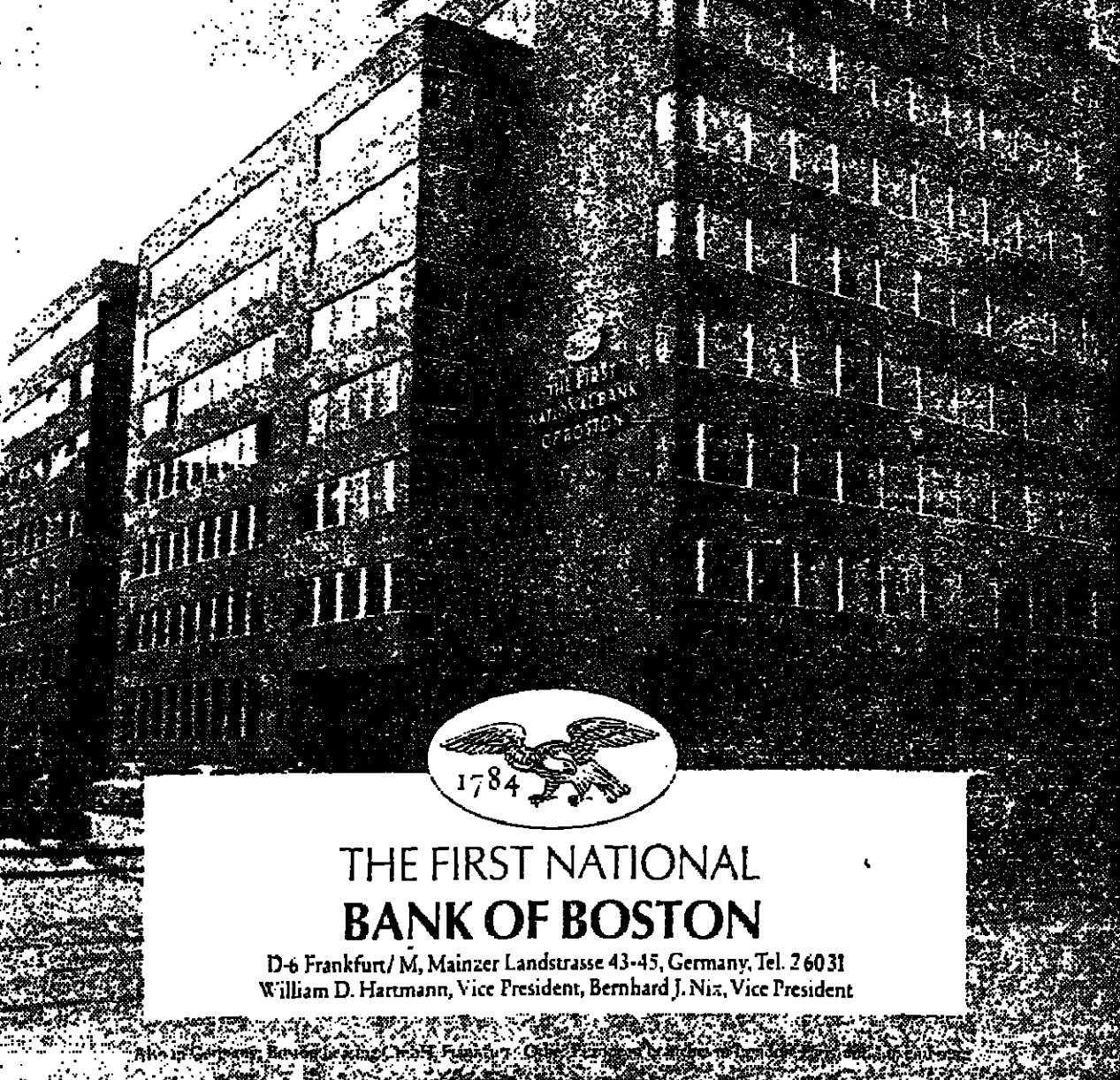
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Paris Commodities

NEW YORK, May 18—Com-

modities in primary markets, as re-

ported today in New York Year

Commodity and unit May Year

FOODS

Cocoa Accra, lb. 11 1/2

Coffee 4 Santos lb. 50 1/2

TEXTILES

Princeton 64 38-39 Yd. 34

Cotton textiles (PITC) Lbs.

20's 3-Ply, Full, No. 1 100

Steel scrap No. 1, 100 lb. 8-20

Lead, spot, lb. 15 1/2

Copper, elec. lb. 17 1/2

Zinc, 150 lb. 14 1/2

Aluminum, 150 lb. 14 1/2

20's 3-Ply, Full, No. 1 100

Steel scrap No. 1, 100 lb. 8-20

Lead, spot, lb. 15 1/2

Copper, elec. lb. 17 1/2

Zinc, 150 lb. 14 1/2

Aluminum, 150 lb. 14 1/2

COMMODITY INDEXES

Moody's index, base 100

Industrial, 100

Commercial, 100

Financial, 100

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 18, 1974

World sugar No. 11, July 1974 14.00-25

World sugar No. 12, July 1974 14.00-25

World sugar No. 13, July 1974 14.00-25

World sugar No. 14, July 1974 14.00-25

World sugar No. 15, July 1974 14.00-25

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World sugar No. 72, July 1974 14.00-25

World sugar No. 73, July 1974 14.00-25

World sugar No. 74, July 1974 14.00-25

World sugar No. 75, July 1974 14.0

COTTON FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	10.00	10.00	9.95	9.95	10.00
Jul	9.95	9.95	9.90	9.90	9.95
Aug	9.90	9.90	9.85	9.85	9.90
Oct	9.85	9.85	9.80	9.80	9.85
Nov	9.80	9.80	9.75	9.75	9.80
Dec	9.75	9.75	9.70	9.70	9.75
Jan	9.70	9.70	9.65	9.65	9.70
Feb	9.65	9.65	9.60	9.60	9.65
Mar	9.60	9.60	9.55	9.55	9.60
Apr	9.55	9.55	9.50	9.50	9.55
May	9.50	9.50	9.45	9.45	9.50
Jun	9.45	9.45	9.40	9.40	9.45
Jul	9.40	9.40	9.35	9.35	9.40
Aug	9.35	9.35	9.30	9.30	9.35
Oct	9.30	9.30	9.25	9.25	9.30
Nov	9.25	9.25	9.20	9.20	9.25
Dec	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.15	9.20
Jan	9.15	9.15	9.10	9.10	9.15
Feb	9.10	9.10	9.05	9.05	9.10
Mar	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.00	9.05
Apr	9.00	9.00	8.95	8.95	9.00
May	8.95	8.95	8.90	8.90	8.95
Jun	8.90	8.90	8.85	8.85	8.90
Jul	8.85	8.85	8.80	8.80	8.85
Aug	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.80
Oct	8.75	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.75
Nov	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.65	8.70
Dec	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.60	8.65
Jan	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.60
Feb	8.55	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.55

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT					
May	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.45
Jul	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.40
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.35
Oct	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.30
Nov	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.25
Dec	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.20
Jan	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.15
Feb	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10
Mar	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.05
Apr	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00
May	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.95
Jun	0.90	0.90	0.85	0.85	0.90
Jul	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.85
Aug	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.75	0.80
Oct	0.75	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.75
Nov	0.70	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.70
Dec	0.65	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.65
Jan	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.60
Feb	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.55
Mar	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.45	0.50
Apr	0.45	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.45
May	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.35	0.40
Jun	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.35
Jul	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.30
Aug	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.25
Oct	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.20
Nov	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.15
Dec	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10
Jan	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
Feb	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.00

WHEAT, CHICAGO

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.45
Jul	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.40
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.35
Oct	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.30
Nov	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.25
Dec	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.20
Jan	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.15
Feb	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10
Mar	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.05
Apr	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00
May	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.95
Jun	0.90	0.90	0.85	0.85	0.90
Jul	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.85
Aug	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.75	0.80
Oct	0.75	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.75
Nov	0.70	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.70
Dec	0.65	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.65
Jan	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.60
Feb	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.55
Mar	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.45	0.50
Apr	0.45	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.45
May	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.35	0.40
Jun	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.35
Jul	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.30
Aug	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.25
Oct	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.20
Nov	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.15
Dec	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10
Jan	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
Feb	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.00

CORN

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.45
Jul	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.40
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.35
Oct	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.30
Nov	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.25
Dec	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.20
Jan	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.15
Feb	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10
Mar	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.05
Apr	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00
May	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.95
Jun	0.90	0.90	0.85	0.85	0.90
Jul	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.85
Aug	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.75	0.80
Oct	0.75	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.75
Nov	0.70	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.70
Dec	0.65	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.65
Jan	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.60
Feb	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.55
Mar	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.45	0.50
Apr	0.45	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.45
May	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.35	0.40
Jun	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.35
Jul	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.30
Aug	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.25
Oct	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.20
Nov	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.15
Dec	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10
Jan	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
Feb	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.00

SOYBEANS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.45
Jul	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.40
Aug	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.35
Oct	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.30
Nov	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.25
Dec	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.20
Jan	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.15
Feb	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.10
Mar	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.05
Apr	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00
May	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.90	0.95
Jun	0.90	0.90	0.85	0.85	0.90
Jul	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.85
Aug	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.75	0.80
Oct	0.75	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.75
Nov	0.70	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.70
Dec	0.65	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.65
Jan	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.60
Feb	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.55
Mar	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.45	0.50
Apr	0.45	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.45
May	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.35	0.40
Jun	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.35
Jul	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.30
Aug	0.25	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.25
Oct	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.15	0.20
Nov	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.15
Dec	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.10
Jan	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
Feb	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	0.00

Market Summary

May 10, 1974

Most Active - New York

	Volume	Open	Close	N.C.
Western Elec	1,000	1.45	1.40	1.45
Com Elec	1,000	1.40	1.35	1.40
Inst	1,000	1.35	1.30	1.35
Inst	1,000	1.30	1.25	1.30
Comp. Equip	1,000	1.25	1.20	1.25
Inst	1,000	1.20	1.15	1.20
Comp. Equip	1,000	1.15	1.10	1.15
Inst	1,000	1.10	1.05	1.10
Comp. Equip	1,000	1.05	1.00	1.05
Inst	1,000	1.00	0.95	1.00
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.95	0.90	0.95
Inst	1,000	0.90	0.85	0.90
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.85	0.80	0.85
Inst	1,000	0.80	0.75	0.80
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.75	0.70	0.75
Inst	1,000	0.70	0.65	0.70
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.65	0.60	0.65
Inst	1,000	0.60	0.55	0.60
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.55	0.50	0.55
Inst	1,000	0.50	0.45	0.50
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.45	0.40	0.45
Inst	1,000	0.40	0.35	0.40
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.35	0.30	0.35
Inst	1,000	0.30	0.25	0.30
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.25	0.20	0.25
Inst	1,000	0.20	0.15	0.20
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.15	0.10	0.15
Inst	1,000	0.10	0.05	0.10
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.05	0.00	0.05
Inst	1,000	0.00	-0.05	0.00

Most Active - American

	Volume	Open	Close	N.C.
Elco Corp	1,000	1.45	1.40	1.45
Advanta	1,000	1.40	1.35	1.40
Com Elec	1,000	1.35	1.30	1.35
Inst	1,000	1.30	1.25	1.30
Comp. Equip	1,000	1.25	1.20	1.25
Inst	1,000	1.20	1.15	1.20
Comp. Equip	1,000	1.15	1.10	1.15
Inst	1,000	1.10	1.05	1.10
Comp. Equip	1,000	1.05	1.00	1.05
Inst	1,000	1.00	0.95	1.00
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.95	0.90	0.95
Inst	1,000	0.90	0.85	0.90
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.85	0.80	0.85
Inst	1,000	0.80	0.75	0.80
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.75	0.70	0.75
Inst	1,000	0.70	0.65	0.70
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.65	0.60	0.65
Inst	1,000	0.60	0.55	0.60
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.55	0.50	0.55
Inst	1,000	0.50	0.45	0.50
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.45	0.40	0.45
Inst	1,000	0.40	0.35	0.40
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.35	0.30	0.35
Inst	1,000	0.30	0.25	0.30
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.25	0.20	0.25
Inst	1,000	0.20	0.15	0.20
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.15	0.10	0.15
Inst	1,000	0.10	0.05	0.10
Comp. Equip	1,000	0.05	0.00	0.05
Inst	1,000	0.00	-0.05	0.00

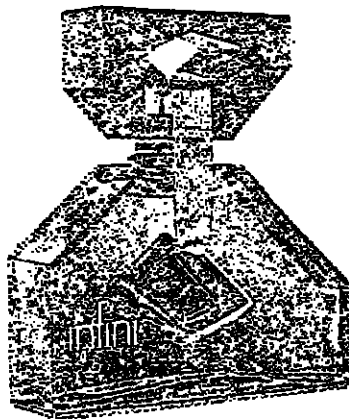
Standard & Poor's

	Open	High	Low	Close	N.C.
20 Ind	147.71	154.52	153.70	154.96	-4.85
20 Trn	149.27	171.13	167.32	167.87	-2.25
15 Util	77.45	78.17	77.44	77.84	0.99
65 Div	256.57	256.60	255.55	255.57	-2.20

[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible]

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US\$ 24.000.000. 8-year-loan

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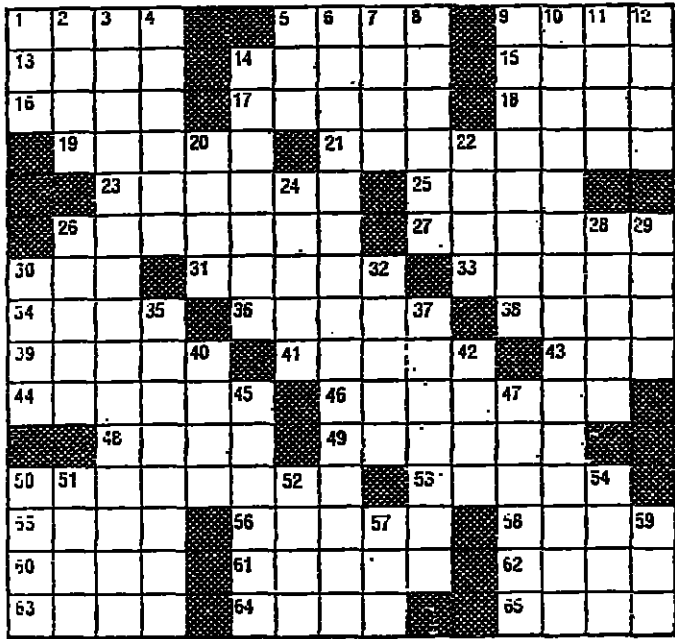
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Agent Bank
International Banking Corporation

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 L.B.J. son-in-law
 - 3 Bristle Prefix
 - 5 Mother of Poltux
 - 13 Novelist
 - 14 One of two "line" men of 1760's
 - 15 Grandparental
 - 16 Lubbers
 - 17 Prefix for lock or view
 - 18 Distant Prefix
 - 19 Emcees' mouthpieces
 - 21 Abstruse
 - 23 Alley unit
 - 25 Vivacious
 - 26 Take aback
 - 27 — Women
 - 30 Depot: Abbr.
 - 31 On the glacial side
 - 33 Incline
 - 34 Pieces
 - 36 Reserve, in Rouen
 - 38 In the — (fashionable)
- DOWN**
- 2 Loosened
 - 4 Sea birds
 - 6 Chemical suffix
 - 8 Hypnosis name
 - 10 Man's name in Nantes
 - 12 Bulrush
 - 14 Put on
 - 16 Florentine painter
 - 18 Growing out
 - 20 Grass genus
 - 22 "Is Your..."
 - 24 Gear for Bill Dickey
 - 26 Choir members
 - 28 Atmosphere Prefix
 - 30 Latin infinitive
 - 32 Luminary
 - 34 Lop, in Scotland
 - 36 — a pin
 - 38 Place in the sun
 - 40 Journalist Jacob
 - 42 Hawaiian slope
 - 44 Land of the Dail
 - 46 Age
 - 48 Sward



WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	MADRID	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	MILAN	52	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	MONTREAL	35	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	Overcast
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	MUNICH	19	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	NEW YORK	18	Sunny
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	NICE	17	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	OSLO	17	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	PARIS	17	Rain
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	ROME	22	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	SEATTLE	13	Rain
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	22	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	TEHRAN	29	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	43	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	TOKYO	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	VIENNA	19	Fair
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	17	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	Cloudy	ZURICH	29	Cloudy

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

The most exact value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune does not accept responsibility for the following margin symbols indicating frequency of quotations supplied for the 1974: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (a)—annually.

(1) Alexander Fund	\$7.76	(1) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(2) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(2) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(3) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(3) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(4) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(4) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(5) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(5) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(6) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(6) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(7) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(7) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(8) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(8) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(9) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(9) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(10) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(10) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(11) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(11) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(12) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(12) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(13) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(13) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(14) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(14) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(15) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(15) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(16) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(16) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(17) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(17) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(18) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(18) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(19) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(19) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(20) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(20) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(21) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(21) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(22) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(22) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(23) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(23) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(24) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(24) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(25) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(25) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(26) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(26) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(27) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(27) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(28) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(28) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(29) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(29) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(30) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(30) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(31) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(31) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(32) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(32) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(33) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(33) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(34) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(34) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(35) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(35) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(36) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(36) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(37) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(37) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(38) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(38) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(39) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(39) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(40) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(40) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(41) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(41) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(42) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(42) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(43) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(43) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(44) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(44) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(45) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(45) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(46) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(46) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(47) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(47) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(48) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(48) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(49) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(49) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(50) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(50) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(51) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(51) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(52) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(52) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(53) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(53) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(54) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(54) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(55) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(55) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(56) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(56) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(57) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(57) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(58) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(58) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(59) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(59) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(60) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(60) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(61) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(61) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(62) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(62) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(63) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(63) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(64) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(64) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(65) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(65) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(66) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(66) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(67) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(67) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(68) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(68) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(69) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(69) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(70) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(70) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(71) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(71) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(72) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(72) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(73) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(73) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(74) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(74) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(75) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(75) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(76) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(76) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(77) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(77) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(78) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(78) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(79) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(79) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(80) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(80) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(81) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(81) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(82) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(82) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(83) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(83) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(84) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(84) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(85) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(85) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(86) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(86) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(87) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(87) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(88) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(88) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(89) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(89) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(90) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(90) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(91) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(91) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(92) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(92) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(93) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(93) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(94) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(94) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(95) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(95) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(96) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(96) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(97) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(97) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(98) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(98) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(99) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(99) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00
(100) Am. Express Int'l Fund	\$1.82	(100) J. J. J. Fund	\$5.00



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter in each square, in form four ordinary words.

LUGIT
YUPT
NAANB
ICETON

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: The kind of clothes you might buy after you've lost weight — REDUCED

YOU SURE GOT A GOOD DISPOSISHUN, GINA.

YEP... I ALWAYS BEEN A HAPPY-GO-WACKY KID.

BOOKS

THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK
By J. C. Beaglehole. Stanford University Press.
760 pp. Illustrated. \$18.50.

Reviewed by Robert Trumbull

MORE than any other man, James Cook, the British mariner, was responsible for the (tenuous) legend of the South Seas as a paradise on earth. His "journals" describing his three great voyages of exploration in the Pacific kindled the imagination of 18th-century Europe and spurred the founding of a new school of romantic literature that influenced such writers as Herman Melville, Robert Louis Stevenson, Somerset Maugham and James Michener, to name a few. To me, who first went to the Pacific more than 40 years ago, the coming of jumbo jets and package tours, coupled with environmental pollution and other urban blights, have made the South Pacific a flawed paradise: phantoms of modern hotels compete in purveying spurious charm along many of the beaches where Cook strolled in surroundings of pure beauty. Yet the essentials of spectacular scenery, a sensuous climate and delightful people that entranced Cook and later visitors are still there and the legend lives.

John Cowie Beaglehole, the distinguished New Zealand historian of the Pacific, helped keep the island legend alive with his scholarly editing of Cook's "journals," which he undertook originally in preparation for writing a biography of the explorer. Dr. Beaglehole's lifelong ambition to produce the most complete account of Cook's life has now been fulfilled. This massive biography, completed shortly before Dr. Beaglehole's death on Oct. 10, 1971, belongs to the indispensable literature of the Pacific area and the history of exploration. No one can pretend to be a real student of Pacific affairs, or even in island buff, without having this weighty volume on his bookshelf.

Here is everything anyone would want to know, and certainly more than some people would want to know, about Cook and his associates in the voyages that led to Western colonization of the South Pacific. Cook's exploration of the eastern coast of Australia was followed 10 years later by the arrival of the first British colony of convicts and their wardens on the present site of Sydney. He named the Society Islands not for the Royal Society, his sponsor, as is sometimes thought, but because the islands are contiguous; this group, which includes the jewel of Tahiti, was taken over eventually by France. His discovery of Hawaii in 1778 started a process that culminated in those islands becoming the 50th state.

Unfortunately, Cook's tentative grasp of the exotic culture he encountered on his travels did not include an understanding of the difference between the concept of communal ownership universal in Pacific societies; a ordinary thief. This last cost him his life in an unnecessary attack over the theft of one of his ships' boats in Kealahou Bay, Hawaii, bringing a sad end to a great career. Dr. Beaglehole gives an authoritative and detailed account of the controversial incident.

The author's painstaking documentation includes profiles of everyone who touched Cook's life, significantly, from admirals' men below decks. The meticulous detail, while it makes a work of superb scholarship, slows the pace and often makes the telling of a tale that should be exciting as any of the great dramas of the sea.

Robert Trumbull, a correspondent for The New York Times in Ottawa, was formerly Times correspondent in Alaska.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, May 13 (NYT).—The world open pair championship began here yesterday and will continue for five days.

Notable absences in the field of 192 pairs are the former champions, Fritz Reisch and Peter Manhardt of Austria. They are opposed to the idea of using anti-cheating screens in world championship play, a plan that the World Bridge Federation will test in the 1975 World Team Championship in Bermuda.

Leaders in the open pairs after the first of the six qualifying sessions were:

First, Barnet Shenkin and Patrick Jourdain of Britain, 3,386; 2d, Kristiansen and Rise of Norway, 3,377; 3d, Giorgio Belladonna and Renato Mondolfo of Italy, 3,346.

In the world women's pair championship, Mary Jane Farrell of Los Angeles and Marilyn Johnson of Houston are defending the title they won four years ago in Stockholm in a field of 74 pairs.

Leading the women's play, a nine-session event without qualifying, were:

First, Mariel Ooms de Alcala and Maria Teresa Castro de Chacel of Spain, 1,265 points; 2d, Sonie Gresh and Mrs. Ribero of France, 1,239; 3d, Jo Morse of Silver Spring, Md., and Helen Uggard of Bethesda, Md., 1,236.

Waldemar von Zedtwitz of New York led his team into fourth position in the world mixed team championship here last Saturday. On the diagramed deal he brought home a difficult contract after his partner had made an imaginative bid.

Von Zedtwitz opened the South hand with three clubs in second seat, a normal pre-emptive bid showing length and strength in clubs but little else. His partner, Barbara Brier of Miami, Fla., chose to raise to five clubs, an unusual but not unresponsible action with a void in partner's suit. The more obvious bid of three hearts would have led the partnership to four hearts, a slightly easier contract as it happened.

West hit on the lead of the spade queen, the most effective for the defense. South, with the ace in dummy, cashed two heart winners and led a third.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

East: South. West: North.

Pass 3 Pass 5

Pass Pass

West led the spade queen.

